Amusements and Meetings Co-Night. NIBLO'S GARDEN-" The Child Stealer."
UNION SQUARE TREATRE-" Olivia."

STIMORE'S GARDEN-Concert & Thomas. NEW-YORK AQUARTUM-DAY and Evening.

Index to Aovertisements

AMUSEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.

BANERUTT NOTICES—6th Page—4th column.

BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—3d column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—3d Page—3d column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column. BUSINESS CHANCES—3d Page—3d column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page—1st column.
CORPORATION NOTICES—6th Page—5th column.
DANGING ACADEMIES—6th Page—5th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES—7th Page—6th column.
EXCIREIONS—3d Page—6th column.
EXCIREIONS—3d Page—6th column.
FUNNITURE—7th Page—6th column.
FUNNITURE—7th Page—6th column.
HELP WANTED—3d Page—3d column.
HELP WANTED—3d Page—3d column.
HOUSES AND FENDERS—3d Page—3d column.
HELP WANTED—3d Page—5th column.
INSTRUCTION—6th Page—2d, 3d and 4th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—6th Page—2d, 3d and 4th columns.
LAW SCHOOLS—6th Page—5th column.
LOST AND FOUND—3d Page—6th column.
MEGILLANEOUS—5th Page—4th column.
MEGILLANEOUS—5th Page—1th column.
MEGILLANEOUS—5th Page—1th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1th column.
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—1TY—3d Page—2d column:
COUNTRY—3d Page—2d column: TO EXCHANGE—3d
Page—2d column.

COUNTRY-3d Page-2d column; To EXCHANGE-3a Page-2d column; SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column; SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-6th column; SPECIAL NOTICES-5th Page-3d Page-3d column; FEMALES-3d Page-2d and 3d columns.

STEAMBOATS AND EXELEDADS-3d Page-3d and 4th

columns.

STEAMERS, OCEAN-6th Page-5th column.

SUMMER BOARD-3d Page-5th column.

TEACHERS-6th rage-4th column.

TO LET-CITY PROPERTY-3d Page-2d column; COUNTRY-3d Page-2d column.

Business Notices.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A grand naval review was held in the British Channel yesterday. === It is said that England and Turkey have agreed to give France a protectorate over Tunis. = The Twentieth Austrian Division has had to fall back from near Tusla, from lack of supplies. ____ There has been

rioting in Ottawa, Domestic,-Senator Thurman opened the Ohio Democratic campaign. ==== The Democratic State Committee will meet at Saratoga, August 22. The Republicans in the IXth Ohic District are hopeful. - Forty-three new cases of yellow fever and twenty-one deaths are reported from New-Orleans. ____ Mrs. Elizabeth P. Prentiss, the writer, died. = President Raymond, of Vassar College, is sinking rapidly. - Oitz and other Suaze Indians have surrendered. = A conflict with Mexican troops is not expected. - The Saratoga races were won by Dan Sparling, Duke of Magenta, Parole, and Rhadamanthus. === Four men robbed a Kansas train of \$5,000, and escaped. A large majority was cast for the new County of Lackawanna, in Pennsylvania.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Colonel William H. Roberts testified before the Petter Investigating Committee in regard to his interview with President Hayes. = Proceedings were held in the cases of Francis McCoy and Daniel Erlich, the arrested burglars; James Irving, accused of by John O'Neill, and was killed. === Two men were arrested charged with complicity in the McGrail murder. = A scow was upset in the East River, and the three children of Michael Rath were drowned. Dr. Christopher B. Currier has abandoned his wife, and, it is reported, has sailed for Europe with Mrs. =Gold, 1001₂₆, 1005₈, 1005₈. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 99410 cents Stocks generally dull but higher, and closing fe-

verishly strong. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate partly cloudy or clear weather. Thermometer yesterday, 74°, 86°, 74°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and Summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TEIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

Two classes of people will be surprised to hear Mr. Thurman's assurance that he has always been a soft-money man: first, the hard money men; second, the soft money

If the young and enterprising person who grabbed an old gentleman's watch yesterday, in the street, is really one of the messengers of the House of Representatives, as he says he is, the strictest rules of Democratic Civil Service reform ought to be applied to him. He should be promoted to be Doorkeeper.

American paper has won a great triumph at the Paris Exhibition. Although the display was very inadequate, considering the prominence our paper has lately assumed abroad, and was got together at the last moment out of stock on hand in the mills, a large number of prizes has been awarded. It may interest TRIBUNE readers to know that the makers of the paper on which this issue is printed received the first prize in their branch of the manufacture.

It is to be hoped that the Pilot Commissioners will persevere in their determination to prevent the promiscuous dumping of garbage and refuse in the bay and the rivers. The insolence of the Atlantic Dredging Company, in particular, seems to need sound chastisement of some sort. The agents of this company have continued to unload their boats inside the Narrows, in spite of the orders of the officers of the Pilot Board. This is a matter seriously affecting the general health, and the new zeal of the Pilot Commissioners ought not to abate.

The persistency with which religious hate is being nourished in Canada is becoming a hideous scandal. The scene in Ottawa on Monday night, when "Union" men and "Young Britons," unchecked by the authorities, vied with each other in lawlessness, ought to have been impossible in any community claiming to be civilized. In view of such disorder, it is reasonable that some Canadians should look to annexation, as a desirable relief from civil strife. The tolerant spirit of our institutions keeps sectarian antagonism within proper limits.

and those who were in such a hurry to deny issue of more notes would be demanded. out what it is all about. For such ignorance ously impossible, and the Bishops do not

it and to denounce THE TRIBUNE for publishing the news have probably found out their mistake by this time. It was suggested at the time that publicity and preparation to deal sternly with law-breakers would probably deter the hot-headed leaders of the workingmen from giving the word for the strike to begin, and the sensible action of the Knights of Labor last week is undoubtedly the legitimate fruit of our exposure of their plans.

The war with Mexico is over." It was brief, and not very bloody. A Washington newspaper displayed most remarkable military enterprise in taking entire charge of the confliet from the time it first broke out. A misunderstanding between the two countries was promptly brought about, in the best style of modern journalism; war was soon made inevitable, then it was actually declared. By a brilliant forethought it had been arranged that General Sherman should be near the border at the critical time in readiness for an immediate advance, giving the foe his choice between instant death and a year's subscription to The National Republican. And at this point the Administration calmly remarks that there isn't any war, and isn't going to be. But this proves nothing. The Administration would be calm even if there was a war.

General Butler went gunning for the President again yesterday, and, as usual, his gun kicked. He attempted to show by the testimony of the New-Orleans editor whose visit to Governor Hayes at Columbus created some stir at the time, that there was a bargain at Columbus, as well as a bargain in Washington and a bargain in New-Orleans. This gentleman had a free and extended conversation with Governor Hayes, in which we can see the first symptoms of the resurrection of the Old Line Whig; and Mr. Hayes gave him, as he had an American citizen's right to do, an outline of his probable policy as President. Mr. Hiscock very eleverly turned the whole point against Butler by suggesting that promises made to "the bitter enemies" of the Returning Board could hardly be "bargains" to induce them to count Mr. Hayes n : and the witness exploded the whole theory of the examination when he stated that Mr. Hayes made no agreement of any sort, and declared that he did not want the Presidency, if it did not come to him fairly.

The one thing most apparent in Mr. Thurman's speech of yesterday is the excessive humility of a Presidential candidate. The Senator feels "so 'umble" that he must even take the trouble to deny any intention of doing so presumptuous a thing as setting the "key-"note" for the campaign. That was done, he says, by the convention. Most certainly it was; for here is a leader, who has been respected as something of a hard-money man, vowing and protesting that the rag-money and Communist platform adopted at Columbus suits him exactly, and that he has never had an opinion in opposition to the sovereign will of the Ohio Democracy. "Keynote" indeed! Mr. Thurman is triumphantly acquitted on that charge. His 'keynote" is only a frantic attempt to keep within the tune set by a wildeyed tribe of repudiators. His eagerness betrays his political malady. He is anxious to have it understood not only that he adopts the principles of the platform, but that he has always advocated them; that he has never cast a vote in the Senate that was inconsistent with them; that he steadily opposed contraction, fought the Resumption Act, worked hard to remonetize silver, favored the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes, and first proposed that greenbacks should be receivable for duties. And this also: that during his nine years' service in the Senate he has never given a vote "to which exception was taken by the Democracy of Ohio." All this must be true, if Mr. Thurman himself says so. It will, no doubt, recommend him in his own State, but in other parts of the Union it will simply prove that he has enjoyed hitherto a better reputation than he deserved.

CONCERNING GREENBACKS AND BANK NOTES.

Certain correspondents ask if we do not "ignore the fact that the Government does not pay interest on its greenback indebtedness, and could save the interest on some \$300,-'000,000 bonds for which it might issue greenbacks to circulate in place of bank notes." The thing is possible. But is it desirable or honorable ?

I. It would be unjust to the bondholder, who has a right, under solemn pledges of the Government, to payment in coin, and not in a paper which by that very act of bad faith would be still further depreciated.

II. It would be unjust to the banks, which surrendered their advantages under State laws, helped the Nation in its strait, and have taken, and to this day help its credit by holding, \$400,000,000 of its bonds.

III. It would violate a solemn pledge made to the public creditors that the amount of legaltender notes outstanding should never exceed \$400,000,000. Many men, in these days, make hight of public faith. But we are sorry to see that any old Republicans are willing to break any pledge made by the Union to those whose loyal trust saved the Nation's life.

IV. It would cause depreciation of legal-tenders. As another correspondent admits, the bank notes now circulate on the credit of the banks, and "the Nation itself, presumably of as good credit," might use its own credit and reap the gain. But this means that the public credit should be further strained, more heavily loaded. If legal-tenders are below par, they would sink still further if more were issued. True, bonded debt would be retired, but is anyone ignorant that credit is strained infinitely more by the owing of \$100 on which no interest is paid, than by the owing of \$100

on which the lender gets interest regularly ? V. The public credit would not only be damaged by bad faith, and by forcing upon the market bonds now held by the banks, but still more by the fact that a vast banking capital, now placed under bonds to help the public credit, would then have strong private interest to depreciate it, and to reap profit

thereby.

VI. It would be unconstitutional to make a new legal-tender issue in time of peace. Decisions of the Supreme Court leave no room to doubt that this would be its judgment upon any test case after the new notes had been issued. That issue wiped out, and the bank notes retired, we should be left with only the present greenback circulation. Wild-cat State banks would then spring up to supply the want, and that is precisely what many State Rights Bourbons desire. Do the people of this country want to go back to the old system of wild-cat currencies, differing in the several States as to security and value ?

VII. Even if, by legislative packing of the So there was something, after all, in the Supreme Court or otherwise, it were possible threatened strike of workingmen of which to make the new issue stand, it would be only THE TRIBUNE gave timely warning in a launching the Nation on the rapids above a letter from Wilkesbarre three weeks ago; financial Niagara. Pledges broken once, the

Thenceforward, until the final crash, all pol-1 there is but one remedy; the one suggested itics would turn upon the question of inflation. That would furnish a rallying point for all Communists and all rebels-all who hate property and want "a general smash," and all who hate the Union and want to destroy its credit.

VIII. Inflation means infinite jobbery made easy. Remove the barrier, so that more legaltenders can be issued, and everybody who wants an appropriation for any purpose, however wild or knavish, has only to propose a new issue of notes to pay the bill. Then all that vast force which perpetually seeks inflation will be rallied to the support of every

IX. Were there no bad faith in the substitution of greenbacks for bank notes, and no injustice to bankers, and no wrong to bondholders, and no damage to the public credit, and no unconstitutionality, and no danger of any further issues, or of fatal assaults from the combined forces of Disloyalty, Communism and Jobbery, yet even then the change would not be wise. The bank circulation has a certain elasticity. The banks can keep it out only by loans, and, having their private capital at stake, cannot afford to lend where loans are dangerous. If there is not legitimate use for more circulation in business transactions, the banks as a whole not issue more. If there is, they will can now take out as much more as can be safely and profitably employed. Thus the bank circulation tends to adapt itself to the real and legitimate needs of the country. It cannot be forced into use by mere legislative jobbery. But the greenback circulation has no such elasticity. It can in no way be made to rise and fall with the actual demand for currency in safe transactions. On the contrary, the only force powerful enough to secure an expansion will usually be the desire to carry some great scheme of plunder which can pay lobbyists and bribe journals and Congressmen. It is elastic only where it ought to be most unyielding, and can neither contract nor expand where there is the greatest need for contraction or expansion.

SAND-LOT POLITICAL SCIENCE. Until the arrival of "the sand-lot orator" in Massachusetts, there had been, it must be confessed, a creeping suspicion in the public mind that the people who are engaged in the new "National" movement could not tell, and in fact did not know, what they were driving at or what they wanted. There seemed to be a great deal of declamation in the open air, and a general agreement among the declaimers that whatever is is wrong; but how to rectify it or what to do about it they failed to tell us. Mr. Kearney, "the sand-'lot orator" of California, having led the party to some measure of success in that State, came East with the prestige of a victorious leader, and as we understand with the purpose of enlightening us upon the objects and aims of the new party. He has corresponded with Mr. Butler and had interviews with him, and both have been given to the public by the villanous and licentious and bloodthirsty press, which both denounce, and he has made two or three speeches, which have been scattered abroad by the same corrupt and slimy instrumentality. There is but one drawback to the interest of these speeches, and that is that he has felt called upon every time he has flung abroad his bountiful thoughts to give so much space to the "slimy sheets" which have vilified him. He explains, to be sure, that it is not his habit to notice the venomous reptiles, and that he does not consider them worthy his attention; but even after this explanation he takes pains to give his entire opinion of them with much warmth and at some length. We have now reached a point where we think we are safe in assuring him that all who have listened to or read his addresses understand pretty clearly that he does not approve of the course of newspapers in general. He might now dismiss that subject, and devote his whole time to telling us all about the impending ruin of everything, and how to ward it off.

With regard to the currency question, which has been supposed by some to be an abstruse and complicated problem, Mr. Kearney has positive and unmistakable views. He makes it so easy and simple that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can discuss it anywhere with large and intelligent profanity. He says in brief that those who oppose the National movement are "bank smashers, petty larcenists, chartists"-whatever they may be-'monarchists," etc., though he omits to add that "their clothes don't fit;" and he says that all those and "all the petty rascals in "jail and out of jail will be organized to "defeat the uprising of the people." As to the issue between capital and labor, which many people had not fully comprehended until this series of lectures on the subject began, he says the men who are opposed to the National movement are "hellhound thieves" and "hell bloodsuckers of "labor." He remarks incidentally that Mr. Hewitt, of this city, who happens at this moment to be in receipt of more epithets from all directions than any other twelve men in the country, is a "blatherskite politician and 'lecherous bondholder." Upon the important question of the Associated Press, which seems in some strange way to be mixed up with current politics, he says it is an organization "owned and controlled by an infernal band "of pirates," and tells his hearers to "shun, "as they would a snake, newspapers that "patronize such an infamous monopoly." He "leprous leech of a bondholder trem-'bles." "Pool your issues!" he says. "The "handwriting is on the wall." "The work-"ingmen are learning their power, and will "soon ride at the helm, and then all the po-"litical bummers, false swearers, and leprous "thieves will be chartering schooners to leave the country, and if they don't get away I 'say may God have mercy on their souls."

These are Mr. Kearney's views. He reinforces that noble and upright reformer, Mr. Butler, with these clear and lucid explanations of the aims and purposes of the new party. To a people on the eve of a great uprising, anxious to uprise but not quite clear as to what there is to uprise about, or what can be accomplished by the uprising, he brings calm and intelligent statements. They may be called "sand-lot state-"ments by a sand-lot orator;" they have many of the peculiarities of the sand lot, as will be observed by the general public into whose eyes they are thrown with such carnestness and force. And yet we are sunk in such besotted ignorance here at the East, under the rule of the "leprous thieves" and "lecherous 'bondholders" and "hell bloodsuckers of "labor," that a great many people will say, after reading these able and dignified arguments, that they cannot make is declared to be unhappily and obvi-

by the sand lot orator: let the man who for a Synod of the Anglican churches. In a goes back on the platform grace the nearest faint-hearted way they cite the experiment, popular impatience to know what the National plain. He is much more emphatic than Mr. Peter Cooper or even Mr. Butler, and his arguments strike home almost as effectively as those with which Mr. "The" Allen lately persuaded Mr. Eugene Beebe. It was really a great day for benighted New-England when Mr. Dennis Kearney stepped out as a missionary of reform. He and Mr. Butler together ought to be able to tell New-England people a great many things that they don't know.

REPUBLICAN FAITH IN THE NATIONAL

CHARACTER. This is not an "off year" in politics, and therefore the formal "openings" of the cauvass in the various States have been invested with unusual circumstance and significance. As the combat deepens, the oratory at short range will adapt itself to the vicissitudes of the struggle in different localities, so that a speech here or there may fail of being thoroughly characteristic or representative. Hence the carefully prepared utterances of the men selected to inaugurate the campaign with authority and ceremony are worth close examination; for in these utterances, if anywhere, we are to look for a formulation of the doctrine held by the different parties; here we can discover the principles which animate and the motives which control them, and, what is of equal importance, by observing the argument used and the sentiments and passions appealed to, we can learn what sort of an estimate the leaders on one side or the other have made of the intelligence and virtue and patriotism of the people whom they address and whose votes they hope to win. Without noticing the characteristic positions

which have been formally occupied by the

different parties in regard to the capital

issues of honest or treacherous currency and of good faith or repudiation of its promises by the Nation, we wish to call attention to the moral tone of the speeches of the men selected to sound the keynote of this important canvass for their followers. Let any one read carefully every deliverance of every recognized leader of Democrats, or Nationals, or Greenbackers, or Labor Reformers, and he will not find a single argument addressed to the popular sense of honor or of justice; not one expression of regard for the fair fame of his country; not a solitary appeal to any one of the nobler sentiments. The whole body of this declamation consists of dextrous pettifogging or bold incendiarism. It is an effort to fire the heart of one class against another; to convince the unthinking that they are oppressed by bondholders and capitalists, and to incite the discontented to acts of violent reprisal as their first political duty. All the arguments of these statesmen are addressed to the selfishness of their adherents, and every appeal is made to their base and sordid passions, and it is habitually assumed that the average American voter is controlled no more generous motive than a desire to cheat his creditors if he can do it safely, or a longing to "get even" with some one for a fancied wrong. Passing from the harangues of Ewing and Voorhees to the speeches of Blaine or Harrison or Grow, is like emigrating into another moral climate. Here is Mr. Grow, for example, opening the battle in a section of Pennsylvania where there has been great depression and distress, and where the people have been studiously taught that more greenbacks would restore the flush times of the past, until some of the elect, even, have been deceived. And yet without any abatement, apology or compromise, Mr. Grow takes a heroic stand for honesty and honor. He does not shuffle or juggle with tine phrases. He does not refrain from enforcing the unpleasant truth that the only honest way to get money is to earn it. He tells his people that it is not an easy thing to pay debts, but this is the only honorable way to get rid of them. Incidentally he shows that in the long run honesty is the best policy, but he assumes that Americans are ready to make sacrifices, if In short, he still has faith that there is such a thing as a National conscience, and to this he appeals as to a court of supreme

jurisdiction. Upon the whole, we think Mr. Grow is right. First, because this is the way to win; for it can hardly be possible that open appeals to the rascality of the American people will prove more potent than appeals their sense of justice. And, secondly, this battle cannot be won on moral grounds it isn't worth fighting at all. If the popular regard for honor and good faith is no longer a controlling principle in this country, then the very framework of our civilization is rottenness. And if we propose to construct a new one, we may as well begin to experiment with Schwab's plan, or Kearney's, as with any

other man's.

THE LAMBETH REPORTS. "Pan" has become too common a prefix in recent ecclesiastical history to command attention. Although many American prelates took part in the recent Pan-Anglican Conference, and Bishop Stevens delivered the closing address, the proceedings of that important council have been followed with languid interest in the United States even by members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was warns them against "whiskey-drinking not the first attempt to bring the Bishops of 'spouters on the other side," and tells that communion into close relations, and, them that "whenever a tear drops in moreover, the hundred prelates who gathered "such an assembly" as he addresses, "a at Lambeth Palace did not assume to speak with authority. They met for consultation, to compare notes concerning the signs of the times and to discuss the religious conditions of their dioceses; and it was a foregone conclusion that their deliverances could have no executive force. It is true that certain zealots and idealists in England had suggested that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be recognized as the Patriarch of the Anglican Communion; but this proposal was never seriously entertained. The Bishops were there to give and get advice, and not to enforce any doctrine or policy; and those who looked on from a distance were not concerned in debates that could not lead to ecclesiastical action. While this lack of appreciation was natural it was not wholly reasonable, for the reports adopted by the conference, which we find in our foreign files, contain some passages of pressing interest to American readers, and especially to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The first and most important of these re-

ports relates to the reunion of the churches. and is virtually a confession that that millennial end is to be prayed for rather than worked out. The assembling of a true General Council, to which the Church of England has always expressed her readiness to resort,

lamp post." Mr. Kearney has answered the now twice tried, of holding a conference of Bishops at Lambeth, as offering the hope movement means. He has made everything that the problem, hitherto unsolved, of combining " for consultation representatives of churches so differently situated 'and administered, may find in the Providen-"tial course of events its own solution." They can find no means of investing the decisions of these conferences with ecclesiastical authority. The most they expect to do is to enlarge the range of discussion by allowing a committee representing all the churches to arrange in advance a scheme of debate. Certain principles of order, which are set forth as of great importance, will promote an exchange of neighborly courtesies rather than the maintenance of organic union among the churches. Although there is no hope of an Anglican Synod, to say nothing of a General Council, the reunion of Christendom is to be kept in view, and a day of special intercession for that object is set apart to be observed wherever the Prayer Book and its ritual are used. These results, so frankly and unreservedly stated, will disappoint few American churchmen. They in no haste to accord the are Archbishop of Canterbury a new title, and the scheme for a permanent Pan-Angiican Synod is clearly impracticable. The widespreading branches of the communion are bound together in faith if not in ecclesiastical organization, and diversities of climate, race and nationality can never be overcome.

even venture to recommend any scheme

Concerning confession the Bishops have this wholesome utterance: "It is their deliberate opinion that no minister of the church is authorized to require from those who may resort to him to open their grief a particular or detailed enumeration of all their sins; or to require private confession previous to receiving the Holy Communion; or to enjoin or even encourage the practice of habitual confession to a priest; or to teach that such practice of habitual confession, or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a priest, is a condition of attaining "to the highest spiritual life." At the same time, as the Bishops do not limit in any way the provisions of the Prayer Book "for the 'relief of troubled consciences," ritualistic priests will feel at liberty to encourage a practice which is, to say the least, repugnant to English instincts.

Another passage in these reports merits consideration. Concerning the "unhappy disputes on questions of ritual, whereby divers congregations in the Church of England and elsewhere have been seriously disquieted," the Bishops simply "affirm the principle that no alteration from long-accustomed ritual should be made contrary to the admonition of the Bishop of the diocese." It is one of the anomalous features of English Ritualism that faction that lays great stress upon the doctrine of Apostolical Succession and the spiritual grace of ordination plays fast and loose with episcopal authority. Take the case of Mr. Mackonochie, which was decided in the English court a few days ago. He had taken two oaths to obey his Bishop-one in the ordination service and the other as incumbent of his parish. A year ago the Bishopof London called his attention to a picture of the Virgin Mary at St. Alban's, Holburn, and also to a large crucifix that hung opposite the pulpit; and directed him on his oath of canonical obedience to remove them. Mr. Mackonochie refused to do this, arguing that the picture and the crucifix impressed upon the poor the doctrines of the Incarnation and the Atonement, and it was his duty to preach the gospel to the poor rather than consult his own interests. The authority of the Bishop, supported by two oaths, was of no avail, and the case was carried by the lawyers into the courts, where Mr. Mackonochie has finally triumphed. This instance shows that in England, at least, the authority of the Bishop is a feeble barrier against Ritualistic excesses.

Since the Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the VIIth District of New-Jersey, certain papers of that State publish the news that "the name of Mr. Delos E. sacrifices are needed, for righteousness' sake. Culver has been mentioned in this connection. Perhaps so. And if so, Mr. Delos E. Culver himself has done more energetic "mentioning in this connection" than any other man. Mr. Culver is the possessor of a mouth which adjusts itself with great facility for the fluent "mentioning" of this particular name in almost every possible connection.

The friends of General Noyes are still inquiring whether the fact that a man is a Democratic politician and chairman of an investigating committee authorizes him, m the forum of morals, to make base less accusations against another; and whether, after the accusations have been proved false, these conditions release him from the duty or debar him from the privilege of acknowledging that they are false. Respectfully referred to the Hon. C. N. Potter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Republican party has only to shake itself to find out how strong it is.

Everybody seems to be taking some interest in politics this year except the Administration. Stanley Matthews ought to be able to see that he hurts himself and the Administration every time he dodges the Potter Committee.

Will Charles Francis Adams support Butler for Governor of Massachusetts † He ought to, for both agree in favoring anything to beat the Republican

Massachusetts deserves to be visited with Butler as Governor for one term at least, for having worried the country with him so many times as a Congress-Thurman didn't answer Tilden after all. Proba-

bly he couldn't make out what Marble was talking about. The coparceny with the ark and shechinah was too much for him. Butler is justified in saying he has engagements of great importance. A man who is trying to break

down two old parties and build up a new one at the

same time, with the impeachment of a President and a whole Cabinet thrown in, must be tolerably Ex-Congressman Shellabarger thinks General Grant's nomination is inevitable, provided he will consent. He thinks he can consolidate the party and be elected. It is simply chronicing the news of the day to say that the woods in all parts of the country are full of men who are talking in much the same way.

A judicious view of the third term question is taken by Congressman Keifer, of Ohio. He says he is personally friendly to Grant, but he thinks a year hence will be a more appropriate time to talk about his candidacy for a third term, especially as the elections this year may affect the matter. The next Congress is a subject of sufficient importance to ab-sorb everybody's energy just now.

There are signs of a Democratic split in the XXVIIth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. There are three counties in the district, and in one of them, Warren, the Democrats show a disposition to unite with the Greenbackers. This is the district where the Republicans are not so harmonious as they ought to be, and it may be that a Democratic quarrel will show them the necessity of healing their own discensions and thus making sure of a Congressman. That ought to be the effect, anyway.

Mayor Ely has been throwing a little light upon that murky quarrel between Watterson and Hewitt. He tells a Saratoga correspondent of The Philadelphia Times that Watterson's attacks were written as editorial articles for his own paper; that they were

sent to Tilden for approval and were returned with the remark that they were not accurate eno This induced Watterson to let them out as interviews and letters. That confirms a rumor which was flying about when the confroversy was at its height, Not during to publish his bottom facts after Mr. Tilden had declared them inaccurate, Mr. Wasterson executed the subtle maneuver of coming to New-York and interviewing himself for the purpose of extracting the same facts. All of which shows how Democratic statesmen love each other.

The Greenbackers do pick out queer men for leadrs; there can be no doubt about that. In Maine the chairman of their State Committee is said to have accumulated a fortune of \$200,000 by lending money at usurious rates of interest. The Augusta Journal calls him the "champion money-lender of the Kennebec Valley," and charges that be had almost completed arrangements for starting a National bank at Gardiner two years ago, when he discovered that he could get a larger per cent for his money in other ways, and abandoned the project. The Journal says he habitually charges eight and ten per cent interest, holds a large amount of Government bonds, is a trustee of a savings bank, and thres in the most elegant house in the City of Gardiner; yet this man, who has acquired a fortune by moneylending, signs a flaming circular denouncing moneylenders and bondholders. This seems to be one of the sublimest cases of unadulterated "cheek" on record. tional bank at Gardiner two years ago, when he

The Republicans of the First District of New-Jersey have determined to nominate as their candidate for Congress ex-Secretary of the Navy George H. Robeson. Since retiring from public life at the close of President Grant's administration, Mr. Robeson has resumed the practice of the law, and has taken foremost rank at the bar of his State. His speech in the Hunter murder case is declared by those who heard it to have been one of the most eloquent and effective pieces of pleading heard in elequent and effective pieces of pleading heard in the New-Jersey courts for years. The sentiment among the Republicans of the Camden District seems to be that if the Naval Committee of the Democratic House of Representatives intends to continue forever the investigation of Mr. Robeson's administration of the Navy Department, begun three years ago, it will be only fair that the ex-secretary himself shall have an opportunity to put in his defence. There'll be fun for the galleries if Robeson gets after Whitthorne in debate, but what will become of the Ancient Mariner from Ten-nessee?

Uncle Jimmy Williams has arrayed himself once more in those beautiful blue jeans and precipitated what he calls a speech upon the Indiana Democracy. The effort was simple and unadorned, as was to be expected. The gem of it seems to have been the following paragraph: "I want to address myself to my National friends. I claim a party kinship to them, and as we demand exactly the same financial reform that they do, I claim them as kinsmen. In fact, they bear the same relation to the Democratic party that I do to the Methodist Church. My wife party that I do to the Methodist Church. My wife
is a Methodist, and I am a brother-in-law to the
Church. I want the Nationals to come up and help
their brothers-in-law out. They can't keep house
alone, but if we are all together we can. Why, they
are like I would be if I should try to keep house
without my wife. There ain't enough of me to keep
house alone, and there is not enough of you to
make a party alone." It is a profound conviction in
Indiana, that even when assisted by Mrs. Williams
there "ain't" enough of Uncle Jimmy to make a
half-way respectable Governor.

The general Editor of The Gincinnati Commercial has

The genial Editor of The Cincinnati Commercial has secome so agitated on the third term question that he has sent out requests to all parts of Ohio and several neighboring States to have every man who will talk "interviewed" on the subject. There seem to have been plenty of persons willing to talk, for several pages of opinions have already been published, and the end is yet afar off. It is pretty difficult to tell just what has been discovered, but it is clear that there are a good many Republicans who are eager for a third term, and a good many who are not. It seems entirely safe to say that the former class is somewhat larger than the latter. former class is somewhat larger than the latter. Nearly all the opinions are from men of merely local reputation, so that their importance cannot be estimated. The most important response from Indiana comes from the chairman of the Republican State Committee, Mr. Solomon Blair. He thinks the Grant movement will die out before 1880, and that Grant will not be nominated unless the country is almost in revolution. There are other good men, and he had thought Washburne would "loom." Blaine would also make a good President. This opinion about Grant was shared by the former Republican chairman, William Wallace. He did not believe Grant could be elected.

PERSONAL.

General Burnside will speak to the veterans at their reunion at Weirs, Mass., to-day.

The King and Queen of Italy will visit Paris next month. The King and Queen of Portugal are xpected there at the same tin

Senator Thurman will probably extend his Southern journey to the Fall beyond North Carolina. He is expected to attend the Georgia State Fair. Princesa Louise, now Vice-Queen of Canada,

described as a woman of strong character and decided will. Sue has an intelligent and determined face, which suggests her mother's. She is very cultivated in litera-ture and art, and pleasant in her manners.

The monument to Marquette's memory will erobably be built at old Fort Holmes, on Muckinaw Isand in Lake Huron, 300 feet above the water. About \$30,000 will be needed, of which \$3,000 was raised at be organization of the association last week erry, of Michigan, is president of the society.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Alvord sums up the suit of his Summer's work at his island home in the St. Lawrence thus: 3,750 fish caught, and no glass globes, pars or nets used; 52 boxes of fish sent to friends; 750 visitors entertained; a huge amount of enjoyment and a complexion almost a copper color.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop has presented the Boston Public Library with a volume containing the original short-hand report of Webster's reply to Hayne in the United States Senate, by Joseph Gales; the speech as written out by Mr. and Mrs. Gales from the shortand report; the speech, as prepared by Mr. Webster as

opy for the press; an appendix indersed ler, and the perfected speech as originally p The Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman, of Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn., is believed to be the oldest college professor in active service in America. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and is now in his eighty-third year. With the exception of seven years employed in preaching, he has spent all his active life in teaching. He has travelled at intervals and written several books. He is now visiting in Western Massachusetts, and conducted services at Belchertown on Sunday.

Lord Lorne seems to fill all the requirements necessary in a Governor-General of Cauada, and the ap-cointment is regarded in Britain as an exceedingly good ne. An English paper sketches the new Governor as a man of some capacity and of considerable official experience. He was his father's private secretary during the time of the Gladstone Government, and is a travelier, a writer, and a man of independent thought. He is thirty-three years of age, and has sat in Parliament for more than ten years. But of course his marriage is his great qualification for his new office. He will take with him to Canada the eleverest of the Queen's daughters and the most popular. His court will have a semi-royal the most popular. His court will have a semi-royal character. The Canadians will be flattered, and the Expire will be alt the stronger. Thus a great difficulty has been well surmounted. Nobody knew how to supply the place of Lord Bufferin. He is the best Governor-General Canada ever flad. But the appointment of the chief of the Ctan Campbell, 'who married a Princess and translated the Psalins,' is some security for the continuate of that loyalty which, through mismanagement, was a few years ago being too sorely strained."

A letter from De Witt Clinton is now published for the first time in a Hudson paper. It was written from Washington in February, 1802, just after his arrival to take his seat in the United States Senate. He speaks as follows of President Jefferson and Aaron Burr, the latter of wnom he calls the triguant:" "I have seen the President. His unaffected simplicity of manner, his plain but genteel attire, his communicativeness and apparent total exemption from art and dissimulation, added to a piercing eye, striking physiognomy and majestic person, give one favorable impression, and I have no doubt but that he is every way worthy of being the chief magistrate of our country. Nothing but formal civility exists between country. Nothing but formal civility exists between
the little intriguant and myself. He was prepared for
seeing me, and discerned no emotions, either friendly or
otherwise. Perfect composure and ecoluces marked his
conduct. I visited him the next morning and by the
shortness of my visit gave him to understand that it was
a mere ceremonial one from a member to the president
of a public body. Nothing particular passed between
us. A day or two alterward he left acard at my lodgings,
and thus endeth our communications."

Two anecdotes of Emperor William: An official of the German Civil Service and his wife celebrated, recently, their diamond wedding. The Emperor, in his retirement, heard of this event, and sent a medaliion portrait of himself in a golden setting, ornamented with the imperial arms, by way of a wedding present, and at the same time sent his regret that his inability to write prevented his appending his autograph, which, however, he promised as soon as he was able to do so. The other incident is as follows: Two children of a butcher, in a village a few miles from Berlin, having heard of the Emperor's fondness for blue cornflowers (our bachelor's buttons), gathered a great nosegay of